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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

DANIEL JR, WILLIE J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2617

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06/25/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/602,552	GONSALVES ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Willie J. Daniel, Jr.	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 April 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,9-12,18,19,21-27,34-39,42-46 and 53-73 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,9-12,18,19,21-27,34-39,42-46 and 53-73 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on 12 April 2007. **Claims 1, 3-4, 9-12, 18-19, 21-27, 34-39, 42-46, and 53-73** are now pending in the present application and **claims 2, 5-8, 13-17, 20, 28-33, 40-41, and 47-52**. This office action is made **Non-Final**.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12 April 2007 has been entered.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on
 - a. 12 April 2007

is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97 and is being considered by the examiner.

The IDS 1449 (see item a above) included reference documents that were not considered by the Examiner. The documents are the following:

- i. Additional documents lined-through (or crossed-out) are duplicate documents that were submitted in an IDS 1449 mailed on 11 January 2006 and 25 July 2006 and/or submitted in PTO-892 Paper No. 01 and has already been considered for the record.

Therefore, the documents listed in item(s) 3(a)(i) above are lined-through (or crossed-out) and have not been considered for the reasons as indicated in item(s) 3(a)(i) above. The Examiner requests applicant to be mindful of providing a list including repetitive (or non-relevant) documents in any future IDS.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 25, 61, and 69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

- a. **Claim 25** recites the limitation "...two universal serial bus (USB) interfaces..." in line(s) 1-2 of the claim. The applicant is advised to review the subject matter of the specification (see pg. 3-4, [1009, 1011-1012]; pg. 5-6, [1020]; pg. 7, [1024-1026]; Fig. 2 "ref. 112"), which basically describes one interface may be a universal serial bus (USB) interface.
- b. **Claims 1, 61, and 69** includes the limitation "...wherein the apparatus does not require a landline telephone connection..." as recited in line(s) 10 of claim 1.

Regarding **claims 1, 25, 61, and 69**, the claim(s) include(s) a limitation that is not supported by the specification of the instant application as originally filed. Consequently, there is no language in the specification that describes the limitations of items 4a-b above as recited in said claim(s). The applicant failed to provide support (i.e., page(s), line(s), and drawing(s)) for the amended and new claims. Applicant is advised to clearly and concisely provide claim language that is consistent and correlates to the specification and mindful not to improperly utilized language (e.g., negative limitation) that is clearly not supported. The Examiner respectfully requests the applicant to provide page(s), line(s), and figure(s) of the instant application that supports the limitation of the claim(s) and/or any supportive comment(s) to help clarify and resolve this issue(s).

5. Due to the new matter language provided in the current claim language that is not supported by the instant application as originally filed, the Examiner has given a reasonable interpretation of said language and the claims are rejected as broadest and best interpreted. In addition, applicant is welcomed to point out where in the specification the Examiner can find support for this language if Applicant believes otherwise.
6. This list of examples is not intended to be exhaustive. The Examiner respectfully requests the applicant to review all claims and clarify the issues as listed above as well as any other issue(s) that are not listed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-4, 9-12, 18-19, and 53-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Uchiyama (US 6,766,175 B2)** in view of **Alexis (US 2004/0072544 A1)**.

Regarding **claim 1**, Uchiyama discloses a docking station (2) which reads on the claimed “apparatus” comprising:

an interface adapter/wireless cradle (8, 102) which reads on the claimed “wireless wide area network telephone interface” to couple to a wireless telephone (4) which reads on the claimed “wireless wide area network telephone” (see col. 5, lines 14-20; col. 8, lines 64-67; col. 10, lines 25-28; col. 11, lines 37-39; col. 12, lines 11-29; Figs. 1-2, 5, and 7);

a transceiver (116) to communicate with a cordless telephone (6) which reads on the claimed “wireless local area telephone”, to receive data related to an outgoing text message (e.g., telephone numbers) from the cordless telephone (6) which reads on the claimed “wireless local area telephone” (see col. 6, lines 55-61; Figs. 1 and 7); and

a controller (128) which reads on the claimed “first control module” to transfer the data related to the outgoing text message (e.g., telephone numbers) received at the transceiver to the wireless wide area network telephone for transmission of the outgoing text message (e.g., telephone numbers) (see col. 5, lines 38-50; col. 5, line 60 - col. 6, line 11; col. 10, lines 35-43; col. 11, lines 37-39; col. 12, lines 11-29; Figs. 1, 7, and 9 “ref. 146”);

wherein the apparatus does not require a landline telephone connection (see col. 5, lines 42-54). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature text message. However, the examiner maintains that the feature text message was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Alexis discloses the feature text message (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41; 0073; 0075]; pg. 10, [0077]; pg. 15, [0166]; Fig. 4), where the communication device (102 or telephone handset 202) is able to make and receive calls or messages.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature text message, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 3**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 3), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, wherein the wireless local area telephone (6) comprises a cordless telephone handset (6) which reads on the claimed “wireless local area handset” adapted to send data related to an outgoing text message to the transceiver (see col. 5, lines 38-40; col. 11, lines 37-39; col. 12, lines 11-29; Figs. 1 and 4A). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature text message. However, the examiner maintains that the feature text message was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Alexis discloses the feature text message (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41; 0073; 0075]; pg. 15, [0166]; Fig. 4), where the communication device (102 or telephone handset 202) is able to make and receive calls or messages.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature text message, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 4**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, wherein the wireless local area telephone comprises a display (52) to display text related to outgoing text messages (see col. 7, line 60; Figs. 4A, 1 and 7).

Regarding **claim 9**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1 wherein the wireless wide area network telephone (4) is a wireless telephone (4) which reads on the claimed “personal communication services (PCS) telephone” (see col. 5, lines 28-37; Figs. 1 and 7).

Regarding **claim 10**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, further comprising:

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a speakerphone (22) which reads on the claimed “speaker” (see col. 8, lines 38-48; Fig. 5, and 7);

a function key (74) which reads on the claimed “second control module” to communicate an incoming voice portion of a call received at the wireless wide area network telephone interface (8) to the speaker (22) (see col. 8, lines 38-48; col. 11, lines 13-25; Figs. 2, 5, and 7).

Regarding **claim 11**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 10), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 10, further comprising:

a speakerphone (22) which reads on the claimed “microphone” (see col. 8, lines 38-48; col. 11, lines 13-25; Figs. 2, 5, and 7); and

the second control module (74) to provide an outgoing voice portion received at the microphone to the wireless wide area network telephone interface (see col. 8, lines 38-48; col. 11, lines 13-25; Figs. 2, 5, and 7).

Regarding **claim 12**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 11), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 11, further comprising an alphanumeric keypad (18) to receive input related to an outgoing text message (e.g., telephone numbers) (see col. 8, lines 26-37; col. 11, lines 13-18; Figs. 2, 5, and 7); and a display responsive to the alphanumeric keypad to display input received via the alphanumeric keypad (see col. 11, lines 13-16). As a note, Alexis discloses a display (see pg. 10, [0079]; Fig. 4).

Regarding **claim 18**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, further comprising a power supply adapter (10, 106) which reads on the claimed “battery charger” for charging a battery in the wireless wide area network telephone (4) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1 and 7).

Regarding **claim 19**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus (2) of claim 1, further comprising:

a battery charger (10) for charging a battery in the wireless wide area telephone (4) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1 and 7); and

a battery charger (10) for charging a battery in the wireless local area telephone (6) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1 and 7).

Regarding **claim 53**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 12.

Regarding **claim 54**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first control module transfers the data related to a data call received at the wireless wide area network telephone to the wireless local area telephone for display at the wireless local area telephone (see col. 5, lines 38-50; col. 5, line 60 - col. 6, line 11; col. 10, lines 35-43; col. 12, lines 53-67; Figs. 1, 7, 9 “ref. 146”). As a note, Alexis discloses the feature data call (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41; 0073; 0075]; pg. 10, [0077]; pg. 15, [0166]; Fig. 4), where the communication device (102 or telephone handset 202) is able to make and receive calls or messages.

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Regarding **claim 55**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 4.

Regarding **claim 56**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 1.

Regarding **claim 57**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 53.

Regarding **claim 58**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 55.

Regarding **claim 59**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 1.

Regarding **claim 60**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 1.

Claims 21-23, 25-27, 34-35, 37-39, 42-45, and 61-73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Uchiyama (US 6,766,175 B2)** in view of **Alexis (US 2004/0072544 A1)** as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of **Jaggers et al. (hereinafter Jaggers) (US 2002/0119800 A1)**.

Regarding **claim 21**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the features at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal computer (PC), wherein the first control module is adapted to receive data related to a communication from the PC via the USB interface and to send the data related to the communication to the wireless wide area network telephone. However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal computer (PC), wherein the first control module is adapted to receive data related to a communication from the PC via the USB interface and to send the

data related to the communication to the wireless wide area network telephone was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a computer systems (110) which reads on the claimed “personal computer (PC)”, wherein the first control module is adapted to receive data related to a communication from the PC via the USB interface and to send the data related to the communication to the wireless wide area network telephone (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the base unit (cradle 204) has an interface circuitry (106) which connects to other devices (109, 110).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature wherein the first type of external device is a personal computer (PC), in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device. However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Jagers discloses the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jagers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 22**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a camera. However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a camera was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal video recording devices (109, 110) which reads on the claimed "camera" (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a camera, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to

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communicate with a first type of external device. However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Jagers discloses the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3). As a note, Jagers also further discloses the feature wherein the first type of external device is a camera (see pg. 3, [0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jagers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 23**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal data assistant (PDA). However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal data assistant (PDA) was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal data assistant (PDA) (108, 109, 110) (see pg. 2, [0028-0029]; pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 11, [0085]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature at least one interface to communicate with a first type of external device, wherein the first type of external device is a personal data assistant (PDA), in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device. However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Jagers discloses the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature at least one universal serial bus (USB) interface to communicate with a first type of external device, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jagers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

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Regarding **claim 25**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature at least two interfaces to communicate with a first type of external device and second type of external device.

However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least two interfaces to communicate with a first type of external device and second type of external device was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature two interfaces to communicate with a first type of external device and second type of external device (108, 109, 110) (see pg. 2, [0028-0029]; pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 11, [0085]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the feature two interfaces to communicate with a first type of external device and second type of external device, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature at least two universal serial bus (USB) interfaces to communicate with a first type of external device and a second type of external device. However, the examiner maintains that the feature at least two universal serial bus (USB) interfaces to communicate with a first type of external device and a second type of external device was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

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Jaggers further discloses the feature at least two universal serial bus (USB) interfaces to communicate with a first type of external device and a second type of external device (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers to have the feature at least two universal serial bus (USB) interfaces to communicate with a first type of external device and a second type of external device, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jaggers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 26**, the combination of Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 1. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature a portable media reader and/or writer interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature a portable media reader and/or writer interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 6, [0052]; pg. 5, [0046-0047]; pg. 1, [0009]; Figs. 1, 15, 4), where the interface circuitry (106, 204) is connected to communication devices (110, 109) such as computer systems or video recording devices in which the portable media reader and/or writer interface would be inherent to record and/or store information as evidenced by the fact that one of ordinary skill in the art would clearly recognize.

As a note, Jaggers also further discloses the feature a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0028]), where the docking station is coupled to I/O devices such as CD and floppy drives.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers to have the feature a portable media reader and/or writer interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 27**, Uchiyama discloses a method comprising:

receiving an outgoing text communication (e.g., telephone numbers) signal from a wireless local area telephone (6) at a base station (2) (see col. 12, lines 11-29; Fig. 10); and

initiating communication from the base station (2) to a wireless wide area network telephone (4) in response to receiving the outgoing text communication signal (see col. 12, lines 11-29; Fig. 10); and

wherein text of the outgoing text communication is displayed at a display (see col. 11, lines 60-67; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7, 9, “ref. 148, 150”), where the system has a base station (2) and message (e.g., caller ID) of a call can be displayed on displays (28, 52). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the features text communication; outgoing text communication is displayed at a display of the base station; and communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface. However, the examiner maintains that the features text communication; outgoing text communication is displayed at a display of the base

station; and communicating with an external device through a interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Alexis discloses the features text communication (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call such as voice-over IP call. The system uses caller ID (CID) protocol for transmitting/sending information such as email, text, and messages via the cordless telephone (102) (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41]; pg. 10, [0077-0079]; Figs. 1 and 4). ;

outgoing text communication is displayed at a display of the base station (see pg. 10, [0079]; Fig. 4); and

communicating with an external device (109,110) through a interface (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the base unit (cradle 204) has interface circuitry (106) which connects to other devices (109, 110); and.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the features text communication; outgoing text communication is displayed at a display of the base station; and communicating with an external device through a interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature communicating with an external device

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through a universal serial bus (USB) interface was well known in the art, as taught by Jagers.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Jagers discloses the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jagers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 34**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 27), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 27, further comprising communicating with an external device (6) through a second standardized interface (16, 122) (see col. 6, lines 46-51; col. 10, lines 1-3; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7). Also, Alexis further supports the feature communicating with an external device (110) through second standardized interface (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the interfaces of the base unit (204) are connectable to multiple communication devices (109, 110).

Regarding **claim 35**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 34. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface. However, the

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examiner maintains that the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 6, [0052]; pg. 5, [0046-0047]; pg. 1, [0009]; Figs. 1, 15, 4), where the interface circuitry (106, 204) is connected to communication devices (109) in which the portable media reader and/or writer interface would be inherent.

As a note, Jaggers also further discloses the feature wherein the second data interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0028]), where the docking station is coupled to I/O devices such as CD and floppy drives.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers to have the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 37**, Uchiyama discloses a method comprising:

receiving an outgoing call request signal at a base station (2) from a wireless local area telephone (6) (see col. 12, lines 11-29; Fig. 10); and

initiating from the base station (2) a call to be made from a wireless wide area network telephone (4) in response to receiving the outgoing call request signal (see col. 12, lines 11-29; Fig. 10); and

displaying information associated with the call on a display (see col. 11, lines 60-67; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7, 9, “ref. 148, 150”), where the system has a base station (2) and message (e.g., caller ID) of a call can be displayed on displays (28, 52). Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the features data call; communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface; and displaying information associated with the data call on a display of the base station. However, the examiner maintains that the features data call; communicating with an external device through a interface; and displaying information associated with the data call on a display of the base station was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

As further support in the same field of endeavor, Alexis discloses the features data call (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call such as voice-over IP call. The system uses caller ID (CID) protocol for transmitting/sending information such as email, text, and messages via the cordless telephone (102) (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41]; pg. 10, [0077-0079]; Figs. 1 and 4). ;

communicating with an external device (109,110) through a interface (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the base unit (cradle 204) has interface circuitry (106) which connects to other devices (109, 110); and

displaying information associated with the data call on a display of the base station (see pg. 10, [0079]). Also, Alexis discloses of having interfaces of the cradle (204) being connected to multiple communication devices (109, 110) (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama and Alexis to have the features data call; communicating with an external device through a interface; and displaying information associated with the data call on a display of the base station, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]). The combination of Uchiyama and Alexis does not specifically disclose having the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface. However, the examiner maintains that the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface was well known in the art, as taught by Jaggers.

In the same field of endeavor, Jaggers discloses the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface (see pg. 3, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0027]; pg. 2, [0013]; Figs. 1A-D and 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers to have the feature communicating with an external device through a universal serial bus (USB) interface, in order to enhance existing wireless communication device capabilities and features available in a docking station, as taught by Jaggers (see pg. 1, [0011]).

Regarding **claim 38**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jaggers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 37), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 37, further comprising charging the wireless wide area network telephone (4) from the base station (2) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1, 7).

Regarding **claim 39**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 38), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 38, further comprising charging the wireless local area telephone (6) from the base station (2) (see col. 6, lines 13-19; col. 10, lines 7-10; Figs. 1, 7).

Regarding **claim 42**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 37. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the wherein the external device is a personal computer (PC). However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the external device is a personal computer (PC) was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the external device is a computer systems (110) which reads on the claimed "personal computer (PC)" (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the external device is a personal computer (PC), in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 43**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 37. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the external device is a camera. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the external device is a camera was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the external device is a personal video recording devices (109, 110) which reads on the claimed “camera” (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

As a note, Jagers also further discloses the feature wherein the first type of external device is a camera (see pg. 3, [0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the external device is a camera, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 44**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 37), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 27, further comprising communicating with an external device (6) through a second standardized interface (16, 122) (see col. 6, lines 46-51; col. 10, lines 1-3; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7). Also, Alexis further supports the feature communicating with an external device (110) through second standardized interface (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 2-3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, and 4), where the interfaces of the base unit (204) are connectable to multiple communication devices (109, 110).

Regarding **claim 45**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 44. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface. However, the

examiner maintains that the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0031]; pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 6, [0052]; pg. 5, [0046-0047]; pg. 1, [0009]; Figs. 1, 15, 4), where the interface circuitry (106, 204) is connected to communication devices (109) in which the portable media reader and/or writer interface would be inherent.

As a note, Jagers also further discloses the feature wherein the second data interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface (see pg. 3, [0028]), where the docking station is coupled to I/O devices such as CD and floppy drives.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the second standardized interface is a portable media reader and/or writer interface, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 61**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 27), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 27, wherein the base station does not include a connection for a telephone landline (see Figs. 1-2).

Regarding **claim 62**, the combination of Uchiyama and Alexis discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 27), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 27, further comprising:

receiving an incoming text communication signal from the wireless wide area network telephone (4) at a base station (2) (see col. 11, lines 53-60; col. 5, lines 46-50; Figs. 1, 7, 9); and

sending data related to the incoming text communication from the base station to the wireless local area telephone (6) for display at the wireless local area telephone (6) (see col. 11, lines 33-37, 53-67; col. 5, lines 46-50; Figs. 1-2, 5, 7, and 9 “ref. 148, 150”). As a note, Alexis discloses text communication (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call such as voice-over IP call.

Regarding **claim 63**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 62.

Regarding **claim 64**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 27.

Regarding **claim 65**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 27.

Regarding **claim 66**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 27.

Regarding **claim 67**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 27), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the apparatus of claim 27, further comprising:

receiving input (e.g., telephone numbers) via a keypad (18) related at the base station (2) (see col. 8, lines 26-37; col. 11, lines 13-18; Figs. 2, 5, and 7); and

initiating a text communication from the base station to the wireless wide area network telephone based on the input.(see col. 11, lines 13-16). As a note, Alexis discloses a keypad (see pg. 10, [0079]; Fig. 4).

Regarding **claim 68**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as applied to claim 62.

Regarding **claim 69**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 37), in addition Uchiyama further discloses the method of claim 37, wherein the base station does not include a connection for a telephone landline (see Figs. 1-2).

Regarding **claim 70**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 37. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the data call includes video data. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the data call includes video data was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the data call includes video data (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call and store and display images, graphics, and video (see pg. 10, [0078]). The system uses caller ID (CID) protocol for transmitting/sending information such as email, text, and messages via the cordless telephone (102) (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41]; pg. 10, [0077-0079]; Figs. 1 and 4). (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the data call includes video data, in order for users to make wireless

telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 71**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 37. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the data call includes data related to at least one image. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein the data call includes data related to at least one image was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein the data call includes data related to at least one image (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call and store and display images, graphics, and video (see pg. 10, [0078]). The system uses caller ID (CID) protocol for transmitting/sending information such as email, text, and messages via the cordless telephone (102) (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41]; pg. 10, [0077-0079]; Figs. 1 and 4). (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein the data call includes data related to at least one image, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 72**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 37. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein communicating with the external device comprises receiving data related to an image from the external device and sending the data related to the image via the wireless wide area

network telephone. However, the examiner maintains that the feature wherein communicating with the external device comprises receiving data related to an image from the external device and sending the data related to the image via the wireless wide area network telephone was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature wherein communicating with the external device comprises receiving data related to an image from the external device and sending the data related to the image via the wireless wide area network telephone (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call and store and display images, graphics, and video (see pg. 10, [0078]). The system uses caller ID (CID) protocol for transmitting/sending information such as email, text, and messages via the cordless telephone (102) (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41]; pg. 10, [0077-0079]; Figs. 1 and 4). (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature wherein communicating with the external device comprises receiving data related to an image from the external device and sending the data related to the image via the wireless wide area network telephone, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Regarding **claim 73**, Uchiyama discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claim 37. Uchiyama does not specifically disclose having the feature displaying the image at the wireless local area telephone. However, the examiner maintains that the feature

displaying the image at the wireless local area telephone was well known in the art, as taught by Alexis.

Alexis further discloses the feature displaying the image at the wireless local area telephone (pg. 9, [0072, 0075]), where the user of communication device (102) can make a call and store and display images, graphics, and video (see pg. 10, [0078]). The system uses caller ID (CID) protocol for transmitting/sending information such as email, text, and messages via the cordless telephone (102) (see pg. 9, [0072, lines 34-41]; pg. 10, [0077-0079]; Figs. 1 and 4). (see pg. 2, [0028]; pg. 3, [0031]; Figs. 1, 15, 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers to have the feature displaying the image at the wireless local area telephone, in order for users to make wireless telephone calls from a conventional landline communication device via a connected interface circuitry, as taught by Alexis (see pg. 1, [0007, 0009]).

Claims 24, 36, and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Uchiyama (US 6,766,175 B2)** in view of **Alexis (US 2004/0072544 A1)** as applied to claims 1, 34, and 44 above, and further in view of **Jagers et al.** (hereinafter Jagers) (**US 2002/0119800 A1**) and **Harrison et al.** (hereinafter Harrison) (**US 2002/011190 A1**).

Regarding **claims 24, 36, and 46**, the combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers discloses every limitation claimed as applied above in claims 1, 34, and 44. The combination of Uchiyama, Alexis, and Jagers does not specifically disclose having the feature wherein the first type of external device is a digital storage card. However, the examiner maintains

that the feature wherein the first type of external device is a digital storage card was well known in the art, as taught by Harrison.

In the same field of endeavor, Harrison discloses the feature wherein the first type of external device is a memory flash card (39) which reads on the claimed “digital storage card” (see pg. 3, [0044]; pg. 1, [0015]; Fig. 2a).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Uchiyama, Alexis, Jagers, and Harrison to have the feature wherein the first type of external device is a digital storage card, in order to have a base station to back up data for a portable device, as taught by Harrison (see pg. 1, [0012, 0015]).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-4, 9-12, 18-19, 21-27, 34-39, 42-46, and 53-73 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by the new limitations and claims.

In response to applicant's arguments, the Examiner respectfully disagrees as the applied reference(s) provide more than adequate support and to further clarify (see the above claims for relevant citations).

9. Applicant amended the claim language but failed to provide support (i.e., page(s), line(s), and drawing(s)) for the newly amended claim language. The Examiner requests applicant to provide support for the response filed 12 April 2007 and any further amended claim language.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- a. Uchiyama (US 6,987,988 B2) discloses a cordless and wireless telephone docking station with land line interface and switching mode.
11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Willie J. Daniel, Jr. whose telephone number is (571) 272-7907. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-4:30.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on (571) 272-7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/WJD,JR/

WJD,JR
17 June 2007



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